

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 58

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

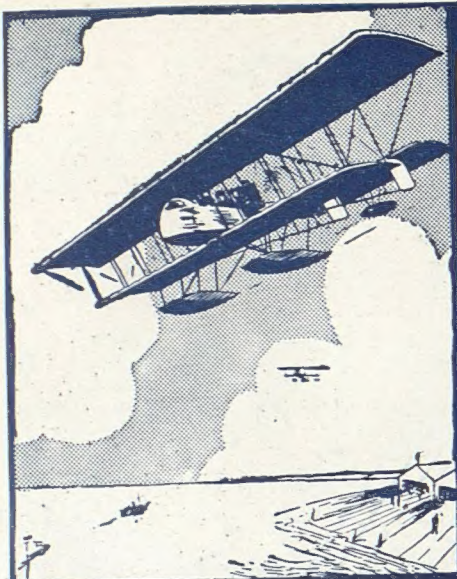


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PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.



The HENRY FARMAN SEAPLANE is a biplane of the pusher type, that is to say the propeller pushes the machine from behind the main planes. It has been evolved by Henry Farman, one of the first Europeans to fly. The engine is an 80-h.p. Gnome, and the whole machine is so reliable as to have earned the nickname, "The mechanical cow." The pilot and passenger have comfortable quarters in a NACELLE which is built out from the front of the machine.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and are sold in two strengths:

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Player's Navy Cut De Luxe is the outcome of many year's experience and is probably the best Pipe Tobacco yet offered to the public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

Packed only in 2-oz. and 4-oz.

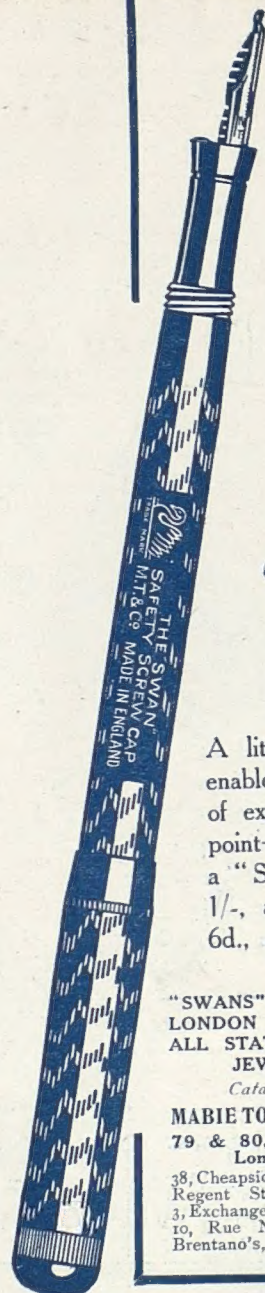
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respectively.

For Wounded British Soldiers and Sailors in Military Hospitals at Home, and for the Front at Duty Free Rates. Terms on application to

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ADDING TO HIS COMFORT

Wouldn't you like to make a really useful gift—one that the soldier will always carry—one that will make it simple and easy for him to write a word home?

Between those grand moments of action there will be those others when thoughts will turn backwards and he will be wishing he might tell you of what he has been through—then he will want his

"SWAN"

A little scrap of his writing will enable us or a "SWAN" dealer of experience to choose a suitable point—you can then send the pen with a "SWAN" metal sheath pocket 1/-, and "SWAN" ink tablets 6d., all together by post for 4d.



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HELP SUFFERING POLAND

BY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GREAT BRITAIN TO POLAND FUND

(The Senior Fund for Relief of the Starving and Homeless People of Poland).

WAR, with its iron tramp, has crushed the fair land of Poland.

AN area seven times the size of Belgium has been ravaged four times by the Germans. Millions are homeless and starving. Old men and women have lost the roofs over their heads, and when children stretch out their thin arms crying for bread, their mothers can only answer with tears.

The spectre of hunger has cast its withering hands over the vast land between the Niemen and the Carpathians. Workmen have lost their work, for all the workshops and factories are shut. The plough is rusting for want of use, for the labourer has been robbed of tools and seed. Epidemics have spread throughout the country, and the domestic hearth is extinguished.

HAS POLAND THE RIGHT TO YOUR HELP?

Yes; every nation has this right in the name of humanity. But Poland has the right also in the name of her historic past. During centuries Poland was the messenger of progress, the defender of the oppressed. Wherever great disasters struck the peoples, bringing hunger and need, Polish offerings flowed thither. Let the Polish towns and villages spring to life again from their

ruins! Let Polish hearts know other feelings than pain, let the voice of Poland not only speak in a sigh! Let Polish mothers be able to give their children something more than tears!

The Great Britain to Poland Fund, which the Empress Marie Féodorovna has affiliated with the Russian Red Cross, has a deputation working behind the Russian lines, and no part of the money it has collected has passed through German or Austrian hands.

Twenty Shillings will keep 20 people from starvation for a week.

Committees have been established in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

Patrons:

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

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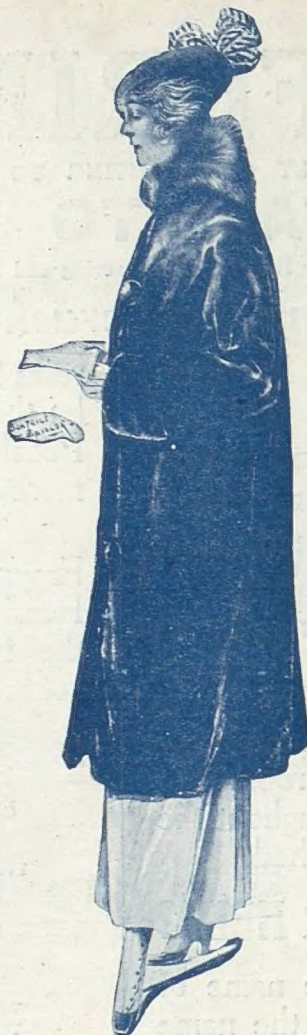
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MODEL FUR COAT in fine quality
Seal Coney trimmed Skunk dyed Opossum.
An exact copy of a recent French model,
45 inches long. **25 Gns.**
In Seal Musquash and Skunk,
45 Gns.



BLACK CANADIAN TIMBER
WOLF SET (as sketch), worked from
fine silky skins. Exceptional value.
Stole ... **29/6**
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The Set ... **75/-**



SEAL MUSQUASH FUR COAT (as
sketch). A new model, made from selected
skins, with handsome skunk collar, lined rich
fancy silk.
Special Summer price, **16½ Gns.**
Or, without skunk collar, **14½ Gns.**



BLACK CANADIAN TIMBER
WOLF SET, worked from fine silky
skins. Cape, **65/6**; Muff, **63/-**
The Set, **£5 19s. 6d.**



NATURAL MUSQUASH
COAT, worked in solid whole
skins of very fine quality.
16½ Gns.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, WIGMORE ST. & WELBECK ST.,
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The Illustrated War News.

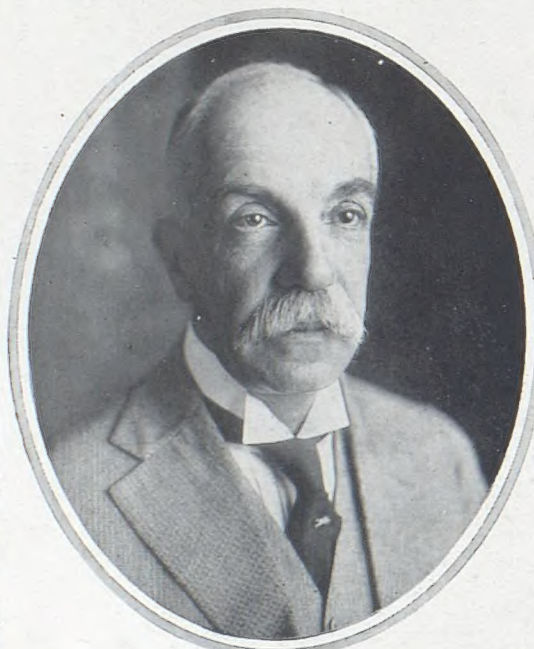


Photograph by Sport and General.

AN INSTRUMENT EMPLOYED BY "THE IMPERIAL MURDERER" FOR KILLING WOMEN AND CHILDREN: A ZEPPELIN IN FLIGHT.

THE GREAT WAR.

IN spite of Zeppelins, we have certainly arrived at the end of this week in a better spiritual condition. There are many reasons for this more equable outlook: there is Mr. Balfour's hint that there are less German submarines in this world than accounted by our Press Bureau philosophy; there are the very stimulating pictures of the power and efficiency of our Fleet as given to the British people by journalists of other races; there is the growing spirit of assurance—picked up from numberless tiny



"NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE" TO WASHINGTON
DR. DUMBA, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

The efforts of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Washington, to instigate strikes among munition workers in the United States, were exposed through the interception of despatches being conveyed to Vienna by Mr. J. F. J. Archibald, an American war-correspondent. The American Ambassador in Vienna has informed the Austrian Foreign Office "that M. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as Ambassador."

Photo. by Universal Press Syndicate.

indications—that as certainly as we are becoming more powerful and more determined in strength, so as certainly are the Central Powers and their Sancho Panza ally, Turkey, growing less determinate in impulse and vigour. And more, perhaps, than aught else we gain our broader optimism from the consideration of things Russian. Very few, especially ourselves, have been able to realise our concern about Russia. I do not mean that any of us ever lacked confidence in Russia's spirit, or intentions, or extraordinary power to recuperate on a scale astonishing to Western outlook, but I do think that most of us have felt concerned about the great sufferings the Russians have undergone, and have felt anxiety that she should have to face the concentrated force of the bitterest attack under conditions that gave her so few opportunities to

counter. That is, that while nobody for a moment has been able to see any logical reason for a complete German victory in the East, many of us have been looking forward to the day when Russia would be able to hold her own on a more level footing, and continue to hold her own until the time has come for her to strike. That state of things, as far as can be judged from current events, seems to have arrived or nearly arrived.

The news from Russia is stimulating. We have received, in an hour that must be gloomy for her, message after message telling us of the unconquerable and enthusiastic spirit of the Slavs; and, to crown these messages, we have, first, the stirring call to effort and arms of the Tsar, and then his inspiring action in putting himself at the head of his forces in the field. The stimulating effect of this is bound to be enormous on an army that looks to him with an affectionate reverence scarcely realisable outside Russia—and, indeed, the effect of his personal leadership may have been one of the prime causes of the very striking victory won by the Slav armies in Galicia. Even the Germans have confessed that the Tsar's action is bound to stimulate the moral of the Russian troops in a way quite unpleasant to themselves.



BATTLE-HONOURS FOR A FRENCH AIR SQUADRON:
A PRESENTATION FLAG.

This flag was presented to the French air squadron which bombarded Karlsruhe and Ludwigshafen. The raid on Karlsruhe by 23 French aeroplanes was made, a Paris *communiqué* stated, "as a reprisal for the bombardment by the Germans of open French and British towns." A German newspaper demanded counter-reprisals on the West End of London. The raid on an explosives factory at Ludwigshafen was made by 18 French aeroplanes.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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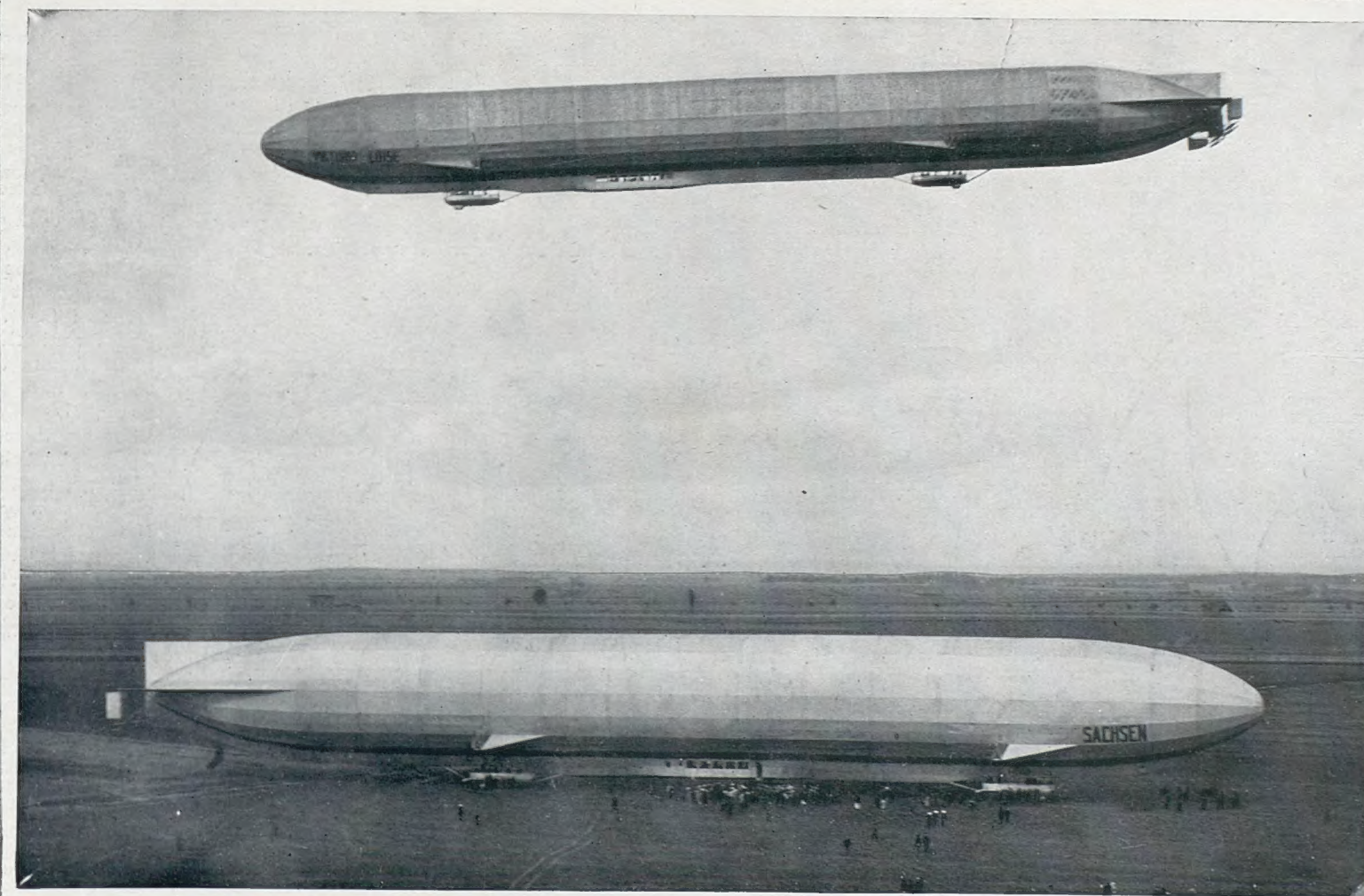
The recent action of aircraft. Their use, which also shows the ground



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THE ZEPPELIN AS SEEN AT CLOSE QUARTERS AND FLYING LOW : TWO GERMAN DIRIGIBLES, SHOWING THEIR DIFFERENCE OF SHADE.

The recent activity of the Zeppelins over this country has focussed public interest on this type of German aircraft. Their great size may be seen by comparing them with the group of people in the photograph, which also shows the difference of shade between the one in the air (the "Victoria Luise"), and that on the ground (the "Sachsen"). Count Zeppelin, who is said to have personally directed the recent

raid on the London district, was present on the occasion when this photograph was taken, and went up in the "Sachsen," with the King of Saxony and his sons as passengers. It was announced on the 12th that another Zeppelin raid on the East Coast was attempted on the previous night, when bombs were dropped, but caused no casualties and no damage.—[Photo. by Record Press.]

The Tsar has stepped into a position traditional to his throne and race. His assumption of the chief command has led to the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas to another theatre, that of the Caucasus. If this shifting of the Grand Duke's responsibility has any significance, apart from the obvious fact that there cannot be two supreme commanders in one field, that significance is not apparent to the observer. The Grand Duke has conducted with brilliance a huge campaign of thirteen months, and his sureness of skill has apparently been sound in both the offensive and defensive movements which he has undertaken. He has at all times shown his capacity for being dangerous to the Germans, whether he was invading Prussia or Galicia, or whether he was retiring from Poland in the face of forces capable of crushing him if he made any false step. Indubitably it was his high quality of generalship that has held the Slav armies unshattered in the last few desperate months. It will, perhaps, prove a fact that he has gone to a sphere of action where his ability will prove exceedingly useful. The Caucasian Army has been doing much good but anonymous work during the months of the war; under the direction of the Grand Duke we may hear more of it.

The change in the command of the main Russian Army has also led to other changes in the higher command, the most notable being the appointment of General Alexeieff, a veteran of the Russo-



THE NEW HEAD OF THE NAVAL AIR SERVICE:
REAR-ADMIRAL VAUGHAN-LEE.

The rapid expansion of the Royal Naval Air Service has rendered necessary a reorganisation of the Admiralty Air Department, and Rear-Admiral Charles Lionel Vaughan-Lee has been appointed Director of Air Services. Admiral Vaughan-Lee is an officer of scientific attainments, and a torpedo specialist. He first saw service during the Egyptian War of 1882. For the last two years he has been in command of the Naval Barracks at Portsmouth. His appointment to the new and highly responsible post is universally approved.—[Photograph by Russell.]

Turkish and Japanese Wars, as the Chief of Staff. These changes are expected to beget a new purpose in the battle plans, and already we may be witnessing the first fruits of the new régime. There has come a very useful victory to Russian arms in the first days of the Tsar's command. This has taken place in Galicia, along the defensive line of the Sereth, on a front stretching roughly from Tarnopol to Trembovla. There is an inclination to split this success up into two or more separate victories, but it is not unlikely that the success is the result of one great engagement. After a curious quiescence, encompassing much of the time during which the fall and retreat from Warsaw was going on, the Germans have been

expressing themselves in movement on the Galician front. They had forced the Russians back to the Sereth, and, it appears, they were developing their plans for a big attack on the Slav position. Forestalling this offensive, the Russians countered, broke the enemy in a stubborn fight on the River Dolzanka, and drove him back with great loss until heavy artillery fire checked them, and caused them, wisely, to return to their good positions on the Sereth. At the same time, in the district of Trembovla, the Austro-German force was vigorously attacked and forced to relinquish a series of villages, always with savage losses. Southwest of Trembovla the offensive was engaged in even more drastic

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THE SUPERINTENDENT OF AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION:
COMMODORE MURRAY FRASER SUETER, C.B.

Commodore Sueter, who was, until his new appointment and promotion, Director of the Air Department, has done remarkable work for the air branch for over five years. He entered the service in 1886 and specialised as a Torpedo Lieutenant. Later, he took up submarine work and published "The Evolution of the Submarine Boat, Mine, and Torpedo." In 1910 he was appointed Inspecting Captain of Airships, which position he held until February 1912. A few months later he was made Director of the Air Department, and in January was made a C.B.—[Photo. by London Stereoscopic Co., Ltd.]

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LIEUT. GEORGE A. B. ROCHFORD,
SPECIAL RESERVE, 1ST BATT^N SCOTS GUARDS.



LIEUT. SIDNEY C. WOODROFFE,
8TH BATT^N RIFLE BRIGADE.



SERG^T JAMES SOMERS,
1ST BATT^N ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS



LIEUT. HERBERT JAMES,
4TH BATT^N WORCESTERSHIRE REG^T.

WINNERS OF THE GREATEST BRITISH WAR-HONOUR: FOUR MORE SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

and Lieut. George Arthur Boyd Rochfort hurled a German bomb over the parapet of a communication-trench, and saved the lives of many of the working party.—In the case of 2nd Lieut. Sidney Clayton Woodroffe, the honour is posthumous, this very gallant officer being killed at Hooze on July 30, leading his party forward under intense fire.—Sergt. James Somers won his Cross in Gallipoli, and was

largely instrumental in effecting the capture of a portion of a lost trench.—2nd Lieut. Herbert James, in Gallipoli, headed a party of bomb-throwers, and, after nearly all his bomb-throwers had been killed or wounded, kept back the enemy single-handed.—[Photo. No. 1, by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.; No. 2, by Central Press; No. 3, by Farrington Photo. Co.; No. 4, by Elliott and Fry.]

fashion, and not only were the enemy forces dislodged, but they were driven back in haste to the Strypa. The victory is undoubtedly an emphatic one, for the Austro-Germans, in spite of a stiffening of German Guard battalions, failed to hold the Russians, and, in addition to a German casualty list that must be terrible, the Russians were able to capture, in the course of a number of days, no less than 383 officers, 17,000 men, 33 pieces of artillery, some of it being of the heavy batteries, 66 machine-guns, and much other booty. The victory is an excellent augury, and, coming at a time so opportune, it is bound to enhearten the Russians as well as their Allies to a stimulating degree.

On the rest of the Russian front the only pronounced advance by the Germans appears to be in the centre, about the area of Skidel. Here, after much desperate fighting, some progress has been made; at other points the attack is making little if any headway. Along the Dvina the Germans do not seem able to make progress, and the Russians speak of counter-fighting not all unsuccessful; the capture of the bridgehead near Jacobstadt has not, so far, been followed by pronounced success, and there are possibilities of the attack on Riga languishing. The movement towards Vilna was held by a Russian counter-offensive; but, though this did not do much damage, the enemy has yet to obtain the credit balance of the fighting in this region. Mackensen's armies have been pushing towards Kovno, but have brought the Germans nothing very great; and, on the whole, the enemy's share of the Eastern exchanges is not of the sort to make him cheerful. With the growing trouble of bad roads upon him and developing daily, he has not a

cheery future to face either. It is being realised that, as already indicated in these pages, the immediate goal of Germany is a line well served by railways, extending from Riga to Lemberg. The line is certainly there, and it offers great advantages; but it offers those great advantages to the

Russian defence also, and there is likely to be heavy fighting before Germany attains her desire—or fails to attain it.

With a few intermissions of infantry work, the bombardment of the German front—"with terrible effect," the Russians say—has continued this week. This bombardment has been fiercely sustained, and it has been supplemented at times by artillery work done by our Fleet off the Belgian coast. Even though this artillery work has entered into its third week, it still remains to us but an enigmatical thunder, and still leaves us guessing, and perhaps hoping, what will come out of it. The infantry actions have taken place in the Argonne and in the Vosges. In the Argonne the Crown Prince has had another strenuously ineffectual attempt at the Paris road, and by poison-gas bombardment and heavy attack has endeavoured to pierce the defence. The attack, after initial success, failed under a counter-stroke, and the sole German advantage appears to be their hold on a portion of trench east of a by-path of Binarville. The Crown Prince seems to have bombarded this front with extraordinary recklessness, and to have sacrificed an incredible number of

men to grace his failure. Similar desperate and vigorous attacks were made on the Vosges positions. The old ground of the Lingekopf and Barrenkopf and the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf were prepared with poison-shells and fire-sprays. After a huge shelling, big forces

(Continued overleaf.)



WHERE THERE HAS BEEN GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY: THE WESTERN FRONT.

This big wood
Berlin. The
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TO BE NAILED OR NOT TO BE NAILED? THE GIGANTIC WOODEN HINDENBURG STATUE UNVEILED IN BERLIN.

This big wooden statue of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, Germany's idol, has just been unveiled in Berlin. The first idea was that people should drive nails into this for charity; paying five marks for an iron nail; ten for a silver nail; and as much more than this as they chose for a gold nail. Later, it was said that, instead of being given nails to drive in, each donor would be presented with a picture

of the statue and a Denkspruch (aphorism) in the handwriting of the Field-Marshal. At the unveiling, the German Chancellor said: "In front of our old monument of victory we have erected a figure destined to translate the gratitude of the people into active charity. . . . This work of charity we place under the aegis of Hindenburg . . . our defender and our enemy's destroyer, this Hindenburg is for us."

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endeavoured to break through, and some trenches, notably on the Schratz-mannele, were rushed. Counter-attacks all along the line were successful, and the Germans were only able to cling to a portion of first-line positions, and even these gains were nullified by new trenches commanding the route

of German advance. The Berlin report gives a victory on a more heroic scale, but the French answer to this is a flat denial, and it may be taken for granted that the French have still the best of the positions in the approaches to Colmar.

In the Italian theatre the strong Austrian fronts along the Isonzo still present great difficulties. Though slight advances have been made, one on the slopes of Monte San Michele, there is still a great deal of work to be done by the artillery all along this front—in the Predil area, for instance, and on the lines of advance that will lead to the taking of Trent. There has been activity in the Val Sugana, but there is still very little to be gained from a study of the Italian reports. The Italians, however, are exceedingly keen

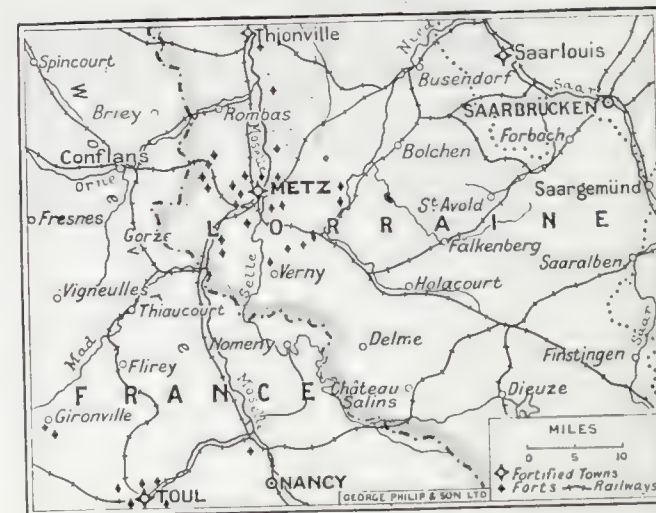


SCENE OF A MARKED RUSSIAN SUCCESS AGAINST THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES IN EASTERN GALICIA: TARNOPOL; AND DISTRICT.

and optimistic. They are ready to extend the scope of their military action with some vigour, and they may find such an opportunity in the Dardanelles. From the last-named place there is nothing to report this week.

This week Great Britain has been raided on two occasions by Zeppelins, some houses of an entirely unmilitary kind have been hit and shattered or burnt, and 159 men, women, and children have been killed or injured. The raids which took place on the Tuesday and Wednesday nights of the past week encompassed areas in the Eastern Counties and some London

districts. Apart from the sad loss of life and the smashing of a few buildings, the results attained do not seem to be worthy of so much money and energy spent on the huge dirigibles. Their military effect is apparently small, and their moral effect is practically non-existent. If the Germans imagine that the dropping of so many hundredweights of explosive on "small dwelling-houses" and the like is going to frighten the people of this country, they had better send a deputation of professors over to show us how it should be done. Since as much as this has already been published in the Press, I am not breaking the Censorship laws when I state that, as a witness of one of the raids, I was myself startled by the nonchalance of very ordinary and unmilitary people in the face of Zeppelins. Many people were excited, but only because they had not seen enough. The German version of these raids is that the docks and port establishments of London, as well as the western part of the City of London, great factories near Norwich, and the harbour works and ironworks at



SCENES OF AIR-RAIDS: NANCY, WHICH WAS BOMBARDED BY GERMAN AEROPLANES; AND SAARBRÜCKEN, WHICH WAS RAIDED BY FORTY FRENCH AEROPLANES.

London: Sept. 13, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

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WITH RUSSIA, OUR GREAT ALLY OF THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR: "ONE SEETHING SEA OF FLAMES."

With this photograph we begin a series of remarkable illustrations dealing with Russia, our great Ally in the Eastern theatre of war. Concerning it, we cannot do better than quote an Austrian officer who has described the Russian retreat as a second 1812. "It is," he says, "a masterpiece of terrifying and systematic destruction. The line of retreat is one seething sea of flames. For miles without end the

roads are bordered by houses on fire. At one place, over 200 chimneys mark the spot where stood one of the largest factories in the country; all the rest was bare and blackened. . . . This sea of fire rolled on wave after wave across the entire plain of Kovel—nothing escaped it. For days and days our men were unable to find shelter of any kind, so thoroughly had everything been razed to the ground."



THE SCIENTIFIC RUSSIAN ARMY: AN X-RAY FIELD-SERVICE VAN.

In none of the armies engaged in the Great War has better provision been made for the care of the wounded than among the Russians. Their Red Cross organisation is a model of completeness and efficiency. One of the typical up-to-date appliances is shown above—a travelling-car, equipped with Röntgen-ray apparatus, designed to follow the Army to the battlefield.



A RUSSIAN GIRL-HERO: IN SOLDIER GARB FOR RED CROSS WORK.

The brave and adventurous spirit of the Russian women and girls of all classes intent on finding active outlets for their patriotism has taken many shapes. Not a few, it has been related, have fought in the ranks of the infantry and cavalry. Others, also donning soldier's garb (as in the case illustrated here), have risked—and given—their lives aiding the ambulance parties under fire.

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A MEISSONIER BY PHOTOGRAPHY! RUSSIAN CAVALRY AT A MILL—A SNAPSHOT THAT IS LIKE A PICTURE.

The sense of actuality which is an essential element in a fine photograph, such as this of a group of Russian cavalry gathered under the lee of an old windmill, suggests the work of Meissonier, of whom it was said that few men have taken so much trouble to insure accuracy and artistic *vérité*, so that the long prices obtained for his paintings were necessary to pay him for the outlay he incurred in

carrying a tiny canvas through to completion. But this care for detail has given his work historical, as well as artistic, value. The three soldiers in our picture, scanning the horizon through field-glasses, tell of war-time, and give the keynote to the whole scene. In fidelity to the thing seen, the camera rises to a high level; and, now colour-photography is making such strides, what may we not see?

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MEN IN WHOM RUSSIA TRUSTS: AN INFANTRY BATTALION IN POLAND MARCHING FROM BATTLEFIELD TO BATTLEFIELD.

"The Russian linesman," it has been said, "makes the finest soldier in the world." His stubborn bravery and unquestioning obedience to orders, his infinite capacity for cheerfully enduring hardship, combined with the stolid fatalism which is the national characteristic—render him an ideal fighting-machine. Physically the Russian soldier is of workmanlike type. Seldom tall, but usually thick-set, sturdy-limbed and well-proportioned, he possesses in addition the necessary toughness of fibre which is the result of his peasant upbringing in the trying Russian climate. As our photographs of Russian infantry on the march during the Polish campaign show, the universal pattern field-service dress is of a greyish-tinged khaki cloth, the universal war-wear nowadays, and a good deal of that used by Russia.

(Continued opposite.)

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AN ARMY WHOSE SPIRIT CANNOT BE BROKEN: RUSSIAN LINESMEN MARCHING AFTER ACTION TO MAKE A FRESH STAND.

Continued. has been made to order in the Yorkshire mills and shipped over. One traditional custom of the Russian Army may be noted in our illustrations. Bayonets are never unfixed, in quarters or in the field. Speaking of the Russian soldier's campaigning capabilities, Mr. Stanley Washburn, "Times" correspondent, says: "He is not nervously sensitive, and less prone to that curious decay of moral which we

call panic than any soldier I have seen. Neither does the sight of thousands of dead and wounded seem to make any impression on him. I have seen regiments that have been fighting continually and cut down to almost nothing, marching cheerfully along the road after a decimating action, singing and laughing as cheerfully as though they had not a single care in the world."

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RUSSIA'S ARMY NOT DOWNHEARTED: THE GOOD-HUMOURED MUSCOVITE SOLDIER ON ACTIVE SERVICE, IN SOME OF HIS LIGHTER MOMENTS.

All who have observed the Russian soldier during the war have been struck by his good-humour and kindness, as well as by his powers of endurance and sterling qualities as a fighting man. It is evident from these photographs that, while he can be placid and patient, he is also full of fun and high spirits. Photograph No. 1 shows some Russian soldiers at tea. The water is boiled in an urn called a samovar,

in which is a tube containing hot charcoal, which keeps the surrounding water on the boil. The man with the samovar is filling the tea-pot with hot water from it. No. 2 shows men of an artillery battery dancing to the strains of an accordion. No. 3 explains itself; and No. 4 shows two men playing a national game, while a third looks on.

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RUSSIA'S NAVY NOT DOWNHEARTED: THE BALALAIKA BAND OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "SLAVA," WHICH FOUGHT WELL IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

The old Russian battle-ship "Slava" did good service during the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga, preventing the German ships from forcing the Russian position. The Germans sent in two of their best destroyers to attack her, but they failed to find her. The band shown in the photograph are playing two instruments—the balalaika and the domra (the latter on the left). The balalaika is three-cornered

in shape, and made in five sizes, corresponding to double bass, 'cello, viola, violin, and piccolo. It is a very ancient Slavonic instrument, akin to the guitar, common in Russia, and also found, it is said, in Egypt and Arabia. It is much used by the gypsies of Eastern Europe. Not very many months ago a balalaika orchestra was heard in London.—[Photo. by Cribb.]



MEN WHO HAVE REPEATEDLY OUTMATCHED THE GERMAN CAVALRY: A RUSSIAN COSSACK PATROL ON THE POLISH FRONT.

The cavalry is an arm in which the Russian Army is exceptionally formidable. Throughout the war they have, as correspondents' letters relate, on many occasions time and again defeated superior numbers of German cavalry in hand-to-hand fighting. Owing to the activities of the Russian horse, according to Petrograd information, practically the whole of the German cavalry is being employed along the

Polish front. In the above photograph is seen a troop of Cossacks, as can be told by their lances, which serve as the Cossacks' identifying arm. The regular Russian cavalry, except for a limited number of Hussar regiments and special corps of the Imperial Guard, consists almost entirely of regiments of dragoons, who are armed with swords and with rifles and bayonets for dismounted fighting.

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AT BLONIE, ON THE GERMANS TAKING POSSESSION: THE SCENE OF THE LAST STAND OF THE RUSSIANS BEFORE WARSAW.

The main road from the West along which the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria advanced to the attack on Warsaw passes through the township of Blonie, at some sixteen miles from the outer forts of the city. A strongly entrenched line of works was thrown up by the Russians in the neighbourhood of Blonie, and there was fierce rear-guard fighting there for some days while the Russians were removing

their war *materiel* and army stores from Warsaw. From the Blonie lines the Russians fell back to the outer defences of the city, fighting continuously; and immediately afterwards the rear-guard troops evacuated Warsaw itself and rejoined the main army to the East. One of the German supply columns, escorted by German dragoons, is seen halted in the main street of Blonie.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illus.]



WEAPONS MODELLED ON THE FAMOUS FRENCH "75," BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT: RUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

In quality, the Russian field artillery guns are equal to the best in Europe—designed, as they are, on the model of the famous French "soixante-quinze" by a working arrangement with the French War Office, in virtue of the alliance between France and Russia before the war. The type embodies certain additional features of Russian origin, and the shell fired is rather heavier than that of the "75." The late Minister of War at Petrograd, General Soukhomlinov, paid particular attention to the field artillery, and the field-gun batteries were entirely re-armed during the years following the Manchurian Campaign. Our photograph shows a battery in action, the guns, as is usual everywhere nowadays, being screened and masked as far as possible at short notice by bushes and branches of trees against prying German airmen.

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LEFT TO THE ENEMY; BUT RENDERED USELESS: A RUSSIAN PARK OF HEAVY ARTILLERY IN A POLISH FORTRESS.

We get here an interesting glimpse of a Russian heavy, or siege, artillery "park" (as the military term is) within a fortress area, as the outlines of earthworks in the background indicate. Reserve supplies of artillery *matériel* of the kind form part of the stock equipment of every fortress in Europe, whether for local service, or for supplementing the siege-train batteries of the armies in the field. Some

of these parks have been cleared by the Russians in time during the great retreat, but others have had to be left owing to the impossibility of transporting the lumbering *impedimenta*. As it has been repeatedly stated, however, the Russians in those cases rendered the guns useless to the enemy beforehand by removing the breech-mechanism and disabling the gun-carriages.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illus.]

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THE CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S CHIEF COMMAND: THE TSAR AND THE GRAND DUKE.
In taking over the supreme command from the Grand Duke Nicholas, who has gone to the Caucasus as Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief there, the Emperor paid a high and very well-deserved tribute to the Grand Duke's splendid work. The Emperor's assumption of command was happily inaugurated by the fine victory of the Russians at Tarnopol, where they took 8200 prisoners and 30 guns.



THE NEW RUSSIAN CHIEF OF STAFF UNDER THE EMPEROR: GENERAL ALEXEIEFF.
General Alexeieff's appointment as Chief of Staff was soon followed by the announcement that the Emperor had assumed the supreme command in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas. General Alexeieff, one of the ablest of Russian officers, was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the northern armies, after General Ruzsky fell ill. Previously, he did much towards the earlier Russian successes in the south.



A DESTROYED WINDMILL AS A DRESSING-STATION: A RUSSIAN RED CROSS PARTY AT WORK ON A POLISH BATTLEFIELD.

The windmills of the peasant farmers are to be seen everywhere dotting the flat expanse of the Polish plains, where the winds sweep freely over the wide surface from all quarters. They form as characteristic a feature of the Polish landscape as do the windmills of Flanders. And, as in the West, every windmill, by reason of its elevation above the dead level of the surrounding country, invariably becomes

suspect to both sides; whereupon a few shells settle its fate. Besides being used as look-out posts, in Poland particularly, the Russians have in many cases found windmills being used for signalling by German secret agents working, or setting, the vanes according to a prearranged code. The fate of one mill is seen above, its wreckage offering temporary cover to a Russian Red Cross party.

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FALLEN AMONG GOOD SAMARITANS: A WOUNDED GERMAN PICKED UP BY RUSSIANS IN A FIELD OF GROWING CORN.

The humanity invariably shown by the Russian soldier alike to enemies taken during actual battle and to those who fall into his hands as wounded prisoners, stands out in marked contrast to the somewhat frequent brutalities on their captives which have been recorded against the Germans on various occasions in Russian official *communiqués*, as well as in letters quoted from Petrograd journals in the London Press.

The photograph above shows the finding of a wounded German in a Polish cornfield by a party of Russian soldiers and peasants occupied in exploring the neighbourhood of a battlefield in search of wounded men, who, as in the case of the German soldier seen, may have been lying hidden by the tall crops and unable to attract the attention of ambulance-parties to themselves.



A RUSSIAN PASTORAL IN WAR-TIME: A PEASANT-WOMAN'S PEACEFUL OCCUPATION OUT OF SOUND OF THE GUNS.

The Germans have yet to realise the vast area of Russia and the magnitude of their task now that they have to fight the autumn floods as well as the soldiers. Our photograph shows how little in that huge country the war has affected the day-by-day life of the people who are not fighting, and that there are millions of them pursuing their simple callings as placidly as the peasant-woman in our illustration:

a demurely picturesque figure, with her embroidered apron and laced bodice, feeding her geese outside an old barn. A contrast, this pastoral, to the dignified telegram sent by the Tsar to M. Poincaré: "Putting myself to-day at the head of our valiant armies, I am most anxious to address to you, Monsieur le Président, my sincere wishes for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious Army."



BOTHA'S BODYGUARD CROSSING SAND-DUNES: THE CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST A



CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA BY FORCED MARCHES ACROSS THE DESERT.



GENERAL BOTHA'S TRIUMPH IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: CAMERA-RECORDS OF THE SPLENDIDLY CONDUCTED CAMPAIGN.

Photograph No. 1 shows an every-day incident of the march across the desert-belt in German South-West Africa—digging for water. The toilsome task was rendered necessary in consequence of the diabolical German practice of deliberately poisoning the wells. In No. 2 is shown the wreckage of a German ammunition-truck on the railway at Reitz, as it was found blown up by a shell from General Botha's

artillery. No. 3 is a companion incident: what our men found remaining of one of the German field-artillery ammunition-limbers hit by the first shell fired in that action on the Union Army side. No. 4 shows the first British prisoners to escape from the enemy photographed in the British lines. They, with others, had fallen into German hands through the treachery of Maritz at the outset of the war.

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A LANDMARK IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN HISTORY: THE GOVERNOR OF THE GERMAN COLONY SIGNING THE SURRENDER BEFORE GENERAL BOTHA.

Although this photograph was somewhat late in arriving, its great historic interest is ample reason for its publication. General Botha is seen seated on the right. Next to him, signing the document, is Dr. Seitz. On the left is the German commander, Lieut.-Col. Francke, with another German officer beside him. Standing behind is a German count, A.D.C. to the Governor. An official message from

Lord Buxton stated: "The surrender of the military forces of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa, as agreed to by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and accepted by His Excellency, Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of the Protectorate . . . and the Commander of the said military forces, was signed at Kilo. 500 on the railway line between Otavi and Khorab on 9th July, 1915."



THE VULNERABILITY OF AIRSHIPS: THE ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE, "CITTA DI JESI," BROUGHT DOWN BY AUSTRIAN GUN-FIRE NEAR POLA.

Our photograph shows one kind of disaster that may befall Zeppelins and other dirigibles—unfortunately, in this case, an Italian airship. An official statement issued in Rome regarding it said: "One of our dirigibles last night dropped bombs on Pola, where repeated incursions had been made, with good results. For reasons which it is not possible to ascertain, the airship fell into the sea. The crew, composed of

three officers and three men, are safe, and have been made prisoners by the Austrians." The Austrian report stated that the airship, the "Citta di Jesi," was brought down by shrapnel. The above photograph appeared in a German paper, with a note adding that the airship was dragged into Pola harbour. Italian aircraft have done valuable service in the war, and their successes have been numerous.

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A GERMAN FANCY PICTURE OF AN AIR-RAID ON LONDON: "A ZEPPELIN OVER THE TOWER ON AUGUST 17"!

This drawing appeared in a German paper with the following description: "The latest air-raid on England on the night of August 17-18: a German naval airship over the City of London." The British official announcement of August 18 stated: "Zeppelins visited the Eastern Counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action, and it is believed that one Zeppelin was hit. Air

patrols were active, but owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions, the Zeppelins were able to escape. Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged. The following casualties have been reported: Killed, 7 men, 2 women, 1 child. Injured, 15 men, 18 women, 3 children. All the above were civilians." Needless to say, the illustration is bombastically inaccurate.

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TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING BY A GERMAN "U" BOAT: THE SINKING OF THE "HESPERIAN" WHILE BEING TOWED TOWARDS QUEENSTOWN.
The Allan liner "Hesperian" was torpedoed by a German submarine at 8.20 p.m. on Saturday, September 4, about 130 miles west of Queenstown, while outward bound from Liverpool to Montreal. The submarine attacked her in the darkness without warning. She had on board 314 passengers and a crew of about 250. The liner did not sink immediately, and most of those on board were rescued and landed at Queenstown, but 10 passengers and 22 of the crew were lost. An attempt was made to tow the "Hesperian" into Queenstown, but she sank on the way, at 6.47 a.m. on September 6, some 37 miles from the Irish coast. Nearly 4000 bags of mails and all the passengers' baggage went down in her, as the shore gang sent out from Queenstown could not board her.—[Photo. by C.N.]

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A BEDSTEAD BRIDGE USED FOR CROSSING THE BUG: A SUCCESSFUL AUSTRIAN IMPROVISATION IN MILITARY ENGINEERING.

This is an enemy photograph, reproduced here from a photograph in one of the German papers as being something of a curiosity in military engineering. It shows how a party of Austrian infantry managed to get dry-foot across a shallow reach of the River Bug in the neighbourhood of Krylow, in Poland. There being no pontoon-train at hand and little time to spare for putting together a timber staging or

building a regular trestle-bridge over the stream, the houses of Krylow were ransacked and the bedsteads of the inhabitants brought down to the river, where they were ranged across, as seen, to serve as supports for a lightly constructed gangway of planks, across which ingeniously extemporised structure the Austrian troops were able to pass over the river without wetting their feet.

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WHERE THE FRENCH "L. G." CONTROLS MUNITIONS: M. ALBERT THOMAS'S QUARTERS. Since M. Albert Thomas—the French Lloyd George—became Under-Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions, France has been described as "one vast munitions factory." The headquarters of the French Ministry of Munitions has recently been transferred to a great building in the Champs Elysées, placed at the disposal of the French Government by the Séquanais Assurance Society and the proprietors of

THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS: A GREAT PARIS HOTEL "MOBILISED." Claridge's Hotel (Paris), whose name can be seen near the top in the left-hand photograph. The marble vestibules and spacious rooms that were to have housed wealthy visitors to Paris are now a busy hive of Government officials working strenuously at organising the production of war material. M. Thomas has said: "Labour is organised, and confidence is increasing every day."—[Photos. by Manuel.]

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GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY BY A VOLUNTEER SENTRY: A CARVING OF GENERAL JOFFRE IN A FRENCH QUARRY.

Probably no parallel could be found in all history to the curious tribute to General Joffre which we illustrate. Adamantine, in its literal sense of unconquerable, as is the General, it was an unusually apt inspiration which induced some French soldier-artist to carve this bas-relief of his famous leader upon the solid rock in a quarry in the war-area, and equally significant as a tribute to the popularity

of the Generalissimo is the guarding of the sculptured portrait day and night by a French sentinel, chosen from volunteers for the work. There is a suggestion of the mediaeval about the whole incident, and the nature of the tribute, which is unique, even in a campaign in which unusual incidents are by no means rare.

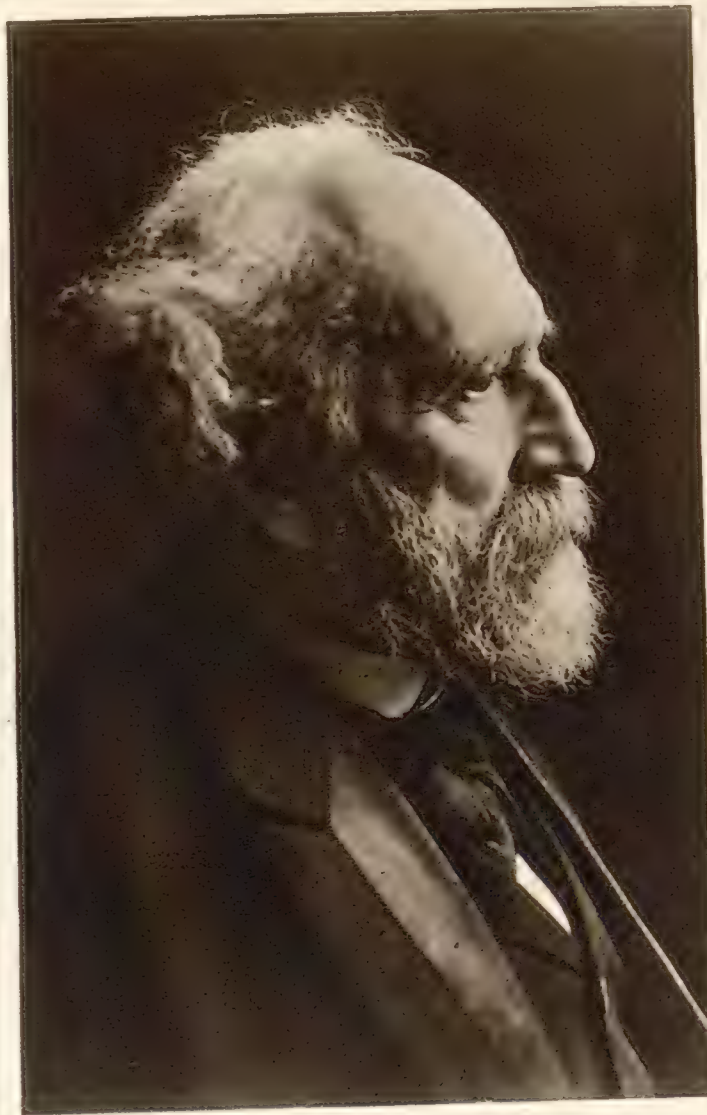
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Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXV.—THE FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER.

M. ALEXANDRE F. RIBOT, the eminent statesman who was appointed on Aug. 27, 1914, to the supreme control of the French Finances, was born at St. Omer in 1842. He was educated at the Lycée of his native town, and in 1864 was admitted to the Bar. Six years later he became Substitut du Tribunal de la Seine, and in 1878 he was appointed Secretary-General to the Ministry of Justice. In the same year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and two years later, in M. de Freycinet's Ministry, he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. This post he retained until 1893, and during his period of office the alliance between France and Russia was concluded. He has been twice Prime Minister, once during the Panama troubles, and again after the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier. He held the Premiership until last year, when he was transferred to his present office. M. Ribot has been a leader of the opposition to retaliation against the religious orders, a policy which identifies him with the new spirit of toleration in France. He also favours liberty of instruction, and has taken a leading part in educational reform. But his most important services have been in finance and in foreign affairs. As Chancellor of the French Exchequer he enjoys the complete confidence not only of the nation, but of the Finance Ministers of the Allies, with whom he works in perfect accord. In October of 1914 he made a memorable statement on questions arising out of the war, and gave an account of the general state of finance



M. ALEXANDRE F. RIBOT, FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Photograph by Meurisse.

and of the reserves at the Bank of France, relative to the reopening of the Paris Bourse. In January of the present year he attended a Conference at Paris with Mr. Lloyd George and the Russian Minister of Finance. At that conference was arranged the agreement regarding the financial relations of the Allies. Towards the end of the same month, M. Ribot made a pronouncement in the Chamber on the stability of French credit and on the financial situation as a whole. He was heard again on the same subject on March 18. On April 28 he arrived in London, and next day was received by Mr. Lloyd George at the Treasury. The same day M. Ribot lunched with Mr. Asquith and visited Sir Edward Grey. On the 30th of April, Mr. Lloyd George gave a luncheon in the French Finance Minister's honour. On the succeeding days, M. Ribot held conversations with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the international situation, and a further agreement was entered into for the regulation of war finance. The French Minister was greatly gratified by his reception, and announced that he was in complete agreement with Mr. Lloyd George and with M. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister. Before his departure M. Ribot was received by the King. In May and June, in the Chamber and in the Senate, the Minister again reviewed the question of ways and means for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the assurance of victory. M. Ribot is a member both of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. In 1877 he married Miss Minnie Burch, of Chicago, and has one son.

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A GARDEN IN THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES! PEACE—AND THE INEVITABLE GRAMOPHONE—AT THE FRONT IN FLANDERS.

The war is fruitful of contrasts. We are more apt to think of the hardships, the dangers of trench life, rather than its lighter side, and it is well to be reminded by such photographs as that which we give that a lighter side exists. For a while there is peace in this trench at the front, and we see our soldiers listening to a gramophone and smoking cigarettes, in a garden with the trench equivalent of

herbaceous borders, a neatly put-together footpath of wood, a crude summer-house, albeit the door and windows are protected by wire and the roof by sand-bags. Sand-bags, too, in mounds, tell their own tale, but for the moment there is a surprising sense of peace about this actuality from the front.—
[Photo. by Alfieri.]



CARRYING WOUNDED BY WIRE-ROPE RAILWAY: RED-CROSS CABLE-TRANSPORT IN THE VOSGES.

The present war will be recorded as a war of engineering and mechanics as well as one of strategy and courage, for science, in its simplest as well as most complex forms, has been brought daily and hourly into the service of the combatants. Even that comparatively primitive invention, the cable-railway, is proving of real service in hilly country where obstacles have to be crossed or surmounted, and our

illustration shows the method in which such a line has been turned to account in the Vosges for the transportation of the wounded, and for carrying provisions and ammunition to the troops. The Red Cross suggests how valuable the device is proving in enabling wounded men to obtain medical and surgical treatment with the least possible loss of time.

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THE FLAG NO SHIP, BRITISH OR FOREIGN, CAN PASS: AN

Immediately war was declared, examination-stations were established round the British coasts, for challenging and examining all approaching vessels. Board of Trade warnings were issued by wireless directing ships, on making certain headlands, to close in with the coast and proceed to the nearest examination-station. Meanwhile, along the trade-routes within Home waters, destroyers and patrol-boats cruised day

EXAMINATION-SERVICE DESTROYER OVERHAULING VESSELS.

and night, either overhauling and examining vessels and letting them proceed, or sending them into the examination-station for further inquiry. We show a destroyer flying the Examination Flag, white and red horizontal in the centre with a blue border and the blue ensign astern. On seeing those flags, or three red lights, vertical at night, all vessels must stop for inspection.—[Drawn by Charles Pears.]

HOW IT WORKS: XXXV.—THE SUBMARINE MINE, ITS MECHANISM AND MODES OF ACTION.

SUBMARINE mines are of two types: contact-mines, fired by contact with a vessel; observation-mines, fired by an observer from a distance. The former take the shape of "mechanical" contact-mines, in which a mechanical device, operated by the blow given to the mine by its victim, starts a striker for detonating the charge (Figs. 3, 4, and 5); and electric contact-mines (Figs. 1 and 7), in which the blow causes an electric circuit, the mine being fired by the spark produced. The battery supplying the current is either in the mine or situated on shore and connected by electric cables. With observation-mines, in some cases, the observer or operator on shore fires the mine electrically when he judges from observation that the enemy is over the mine. By another arrangement, the contact of a vessel with the mine gives an electric signal, on receipt of which the observer presses his firing key and explodes the charge. With contact-mines laid in a channel, it is sometimes necessary they should be so deep as to be

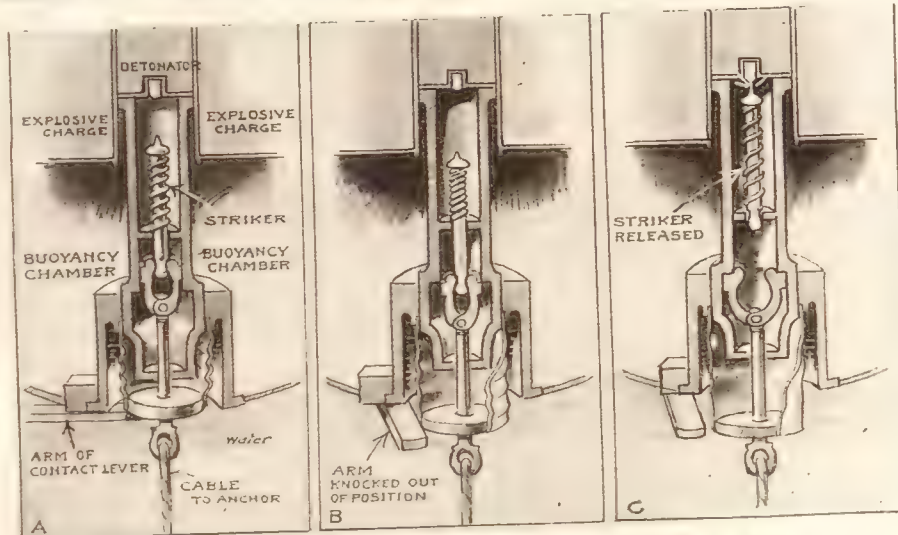


FIG. 8: THE FIRING APPARATUS OF A MECHANICAL CONTACT-MINE.

In the diagram above A is the set position of the firing apparatus. The mine is ready for action. In B is shown the position at the moment of contact with a ship's side, the impact releasing the set mechanism. In C we have the mine in the act of being exploded, the released spring-controlled pin striking the detonator. In service the horizontal arm, being struck, removes the catch of the firing-pin which is attached to the arm. The cable tension pulls down the centre-pin until the claws have space to open and release the striker, enabling the coiled spring to act and drive the pin against the detonator.

inoperative until required. To put them into their operating position quickly, the mine is held down close to its anchor by a short chain surrounded by a box containing an explosive charge (A, Fig. 7). The charge severs the chain on being fired electrically from the shore, and the mine rises to the length of its mooring cable and assumes its position (B, Fig. 7).

One form of contact-mine (Fig. 3) consists of a spherical buoyancy and explosive chamber, with a rectangular anchor chamber. When thrown overboard (A, Fig. 4), the spherical portion floats, whilst the anchor chamber sinks (B, Fig. 4). Within this is a windlass on which is wound a cable attached to the spherical chamber. As the anchor chamber sinks this windlass is revolved, the cable being paid out until a weight attached to a fifteen-foot length of cord below the anchor chamber reaches bottom (C, Fig. 4). The relief of the weight on the cord operates a catch stopping the revolution of the windlass and preventing more cable paying out, causing the anchor chamber to drag the explosive chamber (Fig. 3) fifteen feet below the surface, where it remains (D, Fig. 4). The anchor cable is attached to the explosive chamber by the firing-pin or striker mechanism, the latter having an eye in its bottom end for this purpose. The buoyancy of the explosive chamber now puts a continuous pull on the pin, which is kept in position by a catch attached to an arm projecting horizontally (Fig. 8). When a ship strikes the mine (Fig. 9), the arm is knocked out of position (B, Fig. 8), removing the catch from below the firing-pin. The tension on the cable draws the pin outwards against a coil-spring until it allows a pair of claws to release the striker, which flies inwards and strikes a detonator (C, Fig. 8).

The firing mechanism of different type contact-mines varies considerably, though the general principle in other respects is the same. In one case a glass tube (detail Fig. 6) of sulphuric acid encased in an outer tube of lead projects from the surface of the casing (Fig. 5). Contact with a vessel bends the lead, breaks the glass, and allows the sulphuric acid to fall on chlorate of potash; a flame results, which fires the mine.

[Continued opposite.]

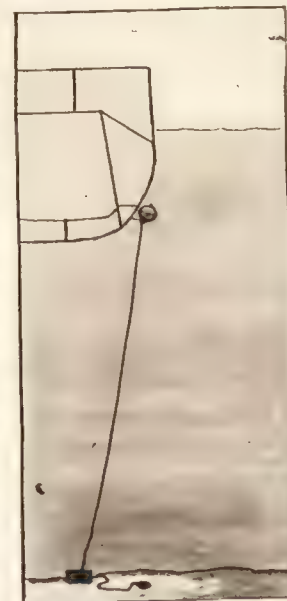
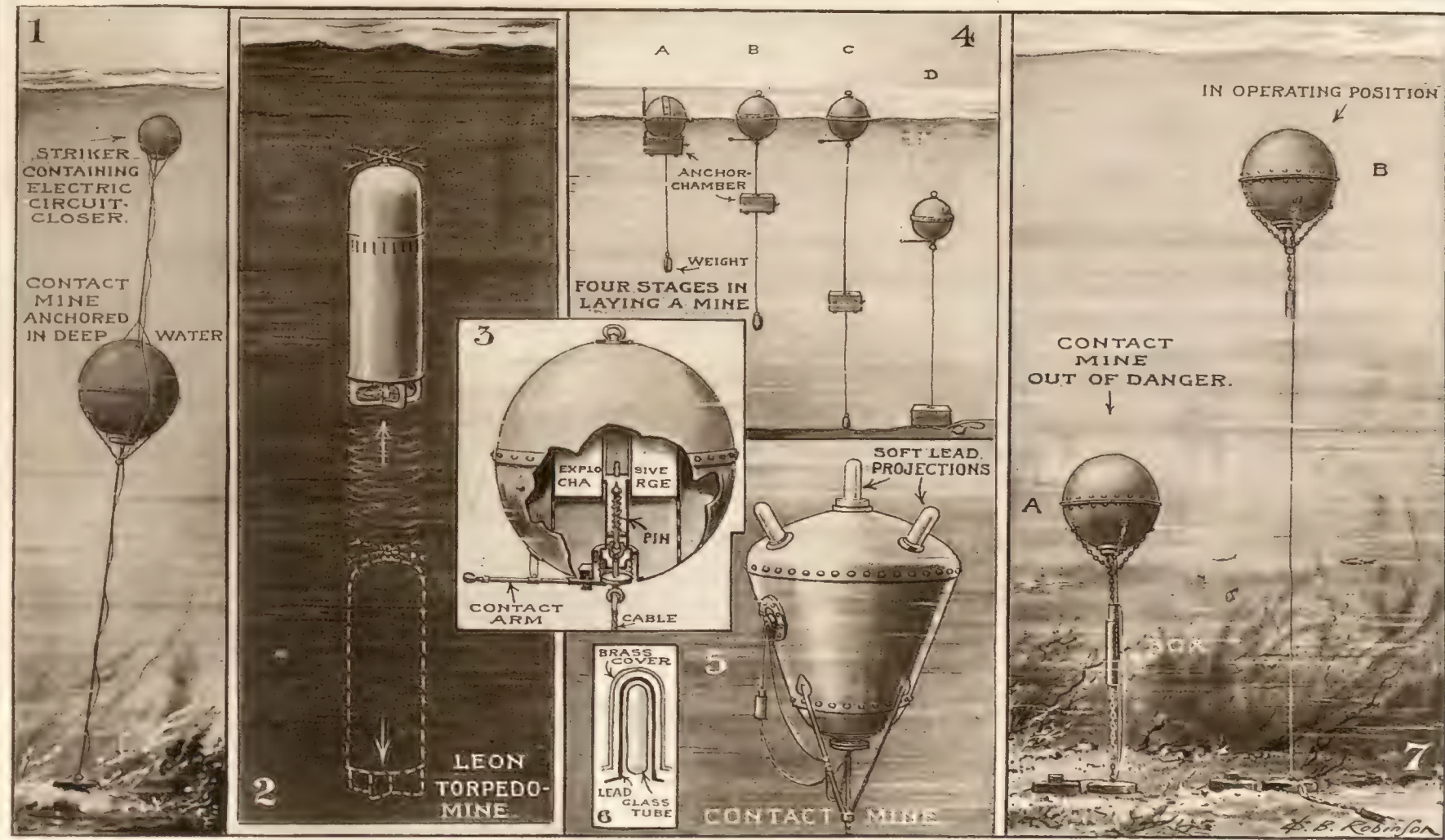


FIG. 9.—A MECHANICAL MINE
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HOW IT WORKS: THE SUBMARINE CONTACT-MINE; AND THE LEON OSCILLATING MINE.

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A brass cover (Fig. 6) is fixed over the lead tube for safety, and removed when the mine is laid. The Leon oscillating mine (Fig. 2) can be discharged from a torpedo-tube, is not anchored, and has a screw propeller acting vertically. A diaphragm, acted on by the pressure of the water, presses inward and sets the propeller in operation when the mine attains a certain depth. On that taking place the mine

rises towards the surface until the water-pressure is sufficiently reduced to allow the diaphragm to expand outwards, on which its internal mechanism stops the propeller, and the mine sinks again. In this way the Leon is kept oscillating between given depths, and can, therefore, be made to float or dive under any obstruction.



GERMAN WAR SENTIMENT, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION: "THE LAST SALUTE"—THE HOMECOMING OF A FALLEN SOLDIER OF THE FATHERLAND.

Before the war it was often said that the German character had its soft and sentimental side, but this has since been conspicuous by its absence—at any rate, to judge from German proceedings towards the inhabitants of other countries, such as Belgium or Poland. This drawing, from a German paper, entitled "The Last Salute," indicates that German sentiment still exists—for home consumption. A German, apparently, can feel sorry for himself, or for other Germans, if he cannot find it in him to sympathise with the sufferings of foreigners. The picture shows the parents of a fallen German soldier bringing the coffin containing his body back to the Fatherland. Two of the Death's Head Hussars—the Crown Prince's regiment—salute it as they pass.



TRENCH-WARFARE AT A HEIGHT OF OVER 9000 FEET: ITALIAN TRENCHES AND ARTILLERY SHELTERS NEAR THE STELVIO PASS.

The difficulties of trench-warfare are immensely increased when it has to be conducted, as in the Italian campaign against Austria in the Alps, on lofty mountain heights. All the war material required, including guns, ammunition, and food, has to be brought up by mule transport, and where there are no existing paths, or where they have been destroyed by the enemy, the Italian engineers have to construct

a new track, often in zig-zag ledges round the face of precipitous cliffs. The photograph shows Italian trenches and dug-outs constructed, at a height of about 9100 feet, near the Stelvio Pass and Monte Ortler, on the western frontier of Tyrol. The Italian engineers and artillery, as well as the Alpini, have indeed accomplished wonders in their campaign among the mountains.—[Photo. by Vaucher.]



THE ITALIAN MOUNTAIN WAR: A TRENCH AMONG THE ROCKS ON MONTE PALENIK, ABOUT 160 YARDS FROM THE ENEMY.

In their campaign against the Austrians, the Italians have to contend with difficulties of ground unknown elsewhere. "In these days of trench-warfare," writes Mr. W. T. Massey, "we hear a good deal of 'consolidating' ground won. I do not suppose that in the whole of the theatres of war there is any consolidation to equal that in the area of the eastern Alps. You have not merely to entrench on ground which commands any angle of approach, cutting through earth deep down into hard rock. . . . Whenever the situation demands the occupation of a summit, the engineer comes in and cuts a road for mule and muleteer. . . . In one place, Alpini proceeding to the relief of a detachment in trenches only 300 metres distant from Austrians took 3½ hours on the journey."—[Photo. by Bevione.]

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GENERAL JOFFRE AT THE ITALIAN FRONT: THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF CONSULTING MAPS IN THE FIELD.

General Joffre recently paid a visit to the Italian front, in return for that of General Porro to the French armies. He travelled by train on September 3 to Milan, being joined by General Porro at Turin. From Milan they motored to the Italian Headquarters, where General Joffre made the acquaintance of the Italian Commander-in-Chief, General Cadorna. Later, he was received with great cordiality by the King

of Italy, who conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy. The first day of his visit General Joffre spent near Doberdo, and at Cormons; on the second, he visited the heights near Monte Nero. He returned to Paris by special train on the 6th. In our photograph the front figures are, from left to right, General Porro, General Joffre, and General Cadorna.

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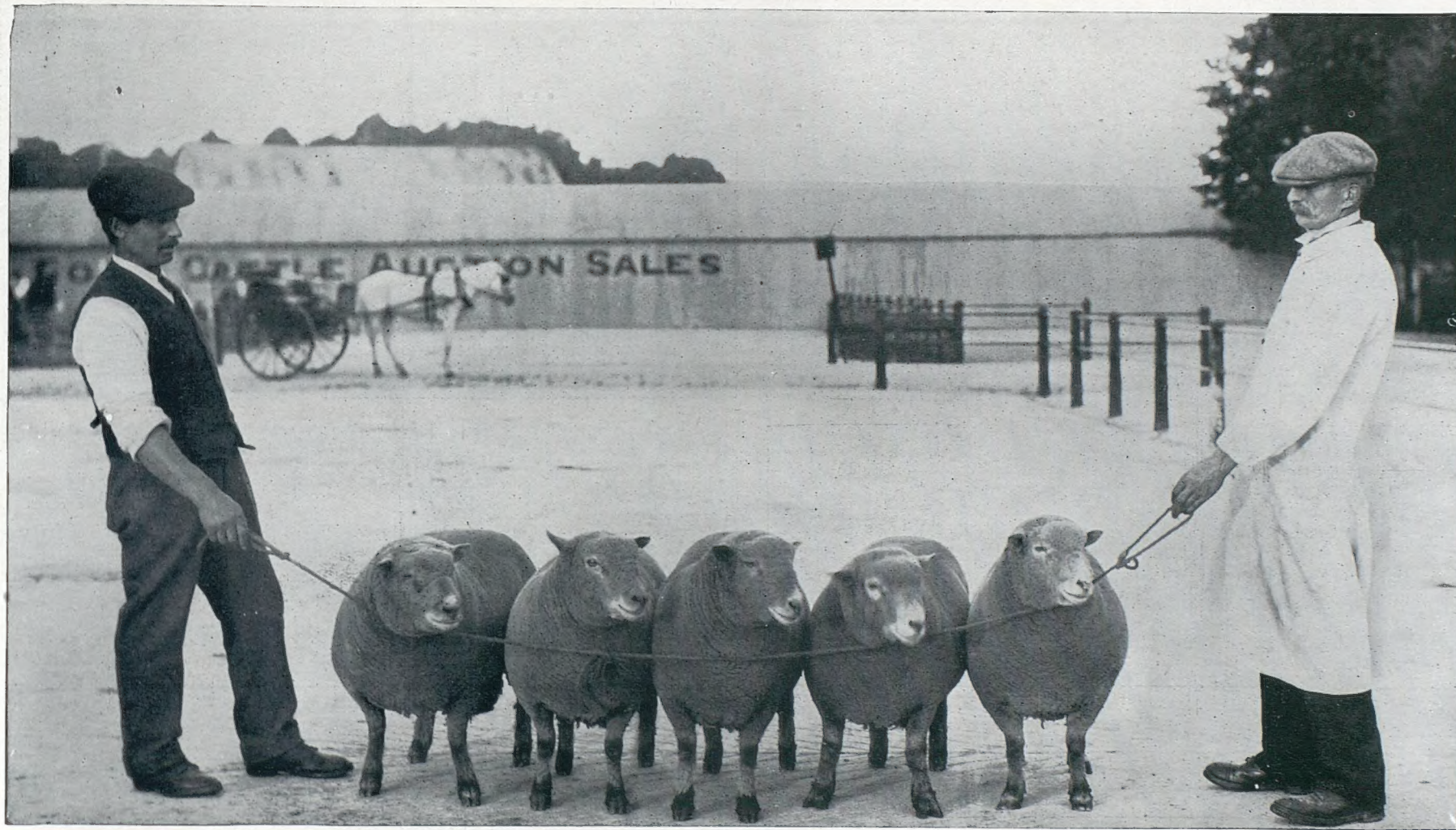


THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE WOUNDED IN THE WEST: H.M. THE KING IN THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT TORQUAY.

The indefatigable kindness of the King and Queen towards the soldiers who have been wounded in the war was once more very manifest in the journey made by their Majesties last week to the West of England, where they made a tour of a number of hospitals, showed great interest in and appreciation of every detail which could ensure the comfort and well-being of the inmates, and conversed with the

wounded with the utmost kindness as well as keen sympathy. Our photograph shows the King talking to a soldier in bed in the Military Hospital in Torquay, and the attitude of the nurses and others in the background indicates that H.M. the Queen is sharing the King's solicitude for his wounded.—[Photo. by Dinham, Torquay.]

The King has is taking keen President, foun the farmers of



THE KING'S HELP FOR FRENCH FARMERS SUFFERING THROUGH THE WAR: SANDRINGHAM RAMS PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

The King has shown during the war that his sympathy is as practical as it is sensitive, and his Majesty is taking keen interest in the work of the Committee, of which he is Patron and the Duke of Portland President, founded in London with the object of enlisting the aid of British agriculturists on behalf of the farmers of France who are suffering through the war. Help is needed in money and in stock, as

was proved when recently the delegates of the Committee, Lord Northbrook and M. Adeane, conducted by M. Guillon, Inspector-General of Agriculture, visited devastated districts of the Marne and Meuse. Following this visit, the Committee has sent to Vitry-le-François a first consignment of stock, including five rams from the famous flock at Sandringham, which have been presented by the King.



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXIV.—WITH THE 10TH BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT AT ITS TRAINING CENTRE. The Devonshire Regiment is eleven battalions strong. Two are Regulars and one Special Reserve. There are four Territorial battalions (one cyclist), plus a Territorial Brigade Battalion—"The Devon and Cornwall," as it is named—and four Service battalions of the New Army, numbered regimentally from the 8th to the 11th. The 10th, the subject of the above illustrations and those of the following page, was raised last September, and has been training in Wiltshire. Photograph No. 1 shows a church parade in the training camp, with the band playing "God Save the King." No. 2 shows the men at trench digging; and No. 3, stretcher-bearers on the march; No. 4 shows the whole battalion marching out for a Brigade field day. In the motor-car is seated the Brigadier, passing to the front.—[Photos. by Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXV.—WITH THE 10TH BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT AT ITS TRAINING CENTRE. Photograph No. 1 shows the men at trench digging; and No. 2 shows the whole battalion marching out for a Brigade field day. In the motor-car is seated the Brigadier, passing to the front.—[Photos. by Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXIV.—WITH THE 10TH BATTALION THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT AT ITS TRAINING CENTRE.

Photograph No. 1 shows the battalion, on the line of march, just after starting off for a day of tactical exercises with the other battalions of the Brigade of which it forms part, with which it has been trained and will fight side by side when the appointed time comes. The Commanding Officer of the battalion, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Ellicombe, is seen riding in advance. Major N. Z. Emerson, D.S.O., is the officer on

the left (as seen) of the two, riding a few paces in rear of the C.O. Photograph No. 2 shows one of the company captains at the close of a day of field operations going over the incidents of the manoeuvres with his subalterns. No. 3 is a snapshot on the march, showing the battalion band stepping out. No. 4 shows the battalion while out on a field day halted to snatch their mid-day refreshment.



ENTERTAINMENT NEAR THE TRENCHES: AN OPEN-AIR

Nothing has given greater pleasure to our soldiers at the front than the concerts and variety turns which have been organised. Our photograph shows one of these entertainments being given in surroundings which suggest a charming "set" at a West End theatre. The war-touch is supplied by the uniforms of the audience, and emphasised by the sight of ammunition-wagons in the background, which have

CONCERT FOR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, IN FRANCE.

called a halt, not to be out of the fun. Nearly two thousand of these concerts and entertainments have been given in France already. Smoking is, of course, allowed there are even bouquets for the lady performers, and the whole scene is in delightful contrast to other episodes of the war which it helps the soldiers to forget for the time.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

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